

the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, you will notice Kohl stores, and they are evidence of the contribution Senator KOHL and his family have made to the commercial strength of this country.

The types of success that Senator KOHL has known have been the result of constant effort, a solid education in the Wisconsin public schools, and an understanding that hard work, honesty, intellectual clarity, and dedication to strong values are the key components to a successful career in either the business world or public service.

So, I want to honor Senator KOHL on this special day and pay him the recognition that he is due for all his work on behalf of the people of Wisconsin and all who serve here in the United States Senate.

TRIBUTE TO DR. DAVID SATCHER

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a public servant who will soon complete his tenure as the 16th Surgeon General of the United States. Dr. David Satcher has served this Nation with distinction and performed the duties of the position of Surgeon General in an exemplary manner.

Dr. Satcher was born in Anniston, AL on March 2, 1941. He and his wife Nola have raised four children. Dr. Satcher graduated from Morehouse College in Atlanta in 1963 and received his M.D. and Ph.D. from Case Western Reserve University in 1970. He has completed numerous fellowships and holds many honorary degrees and distinguished honors. He has taught students, chaired Departments, and served as President of the Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee. As a public servant, he served as the Director for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Administrator of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry before assuming his current position as Surgeon General. During the period February 1998 through January 2001, Dr. Satcher simultaneously served as Assistant Secretary for Health and Surgeon General of the United States.

Dr. Satcher is a learned, well-educated man of great accomplishment. Yet, in spite of his many degrees and awards, he set a simple goal of wanting to be a Surgeon General remembered for listening to the American people. He not only listened to those whose voices could be heard, but extended his reach to those who for far too long have suffered silently, those in our nation suffering with mental illness.

I first became acquainted with Dr. Satcher during his confirmation. I remember asking him to consider addressing the issue of suicide and its impact on the Nation. I was concerned about what we as a nation could do in an effort to prevent the nearly 30,000 lives lost annually to suicide. As Surgeon General, Dr. Satcher convened a consensus conference on suicide in

Reno, Nevada in 1998. He brought together scientists, clinicians, survivors, advocates and state mental health staff to examine the science of suicide prevention, that is what we knew and what we didn't know, and from this published the Surgeon General's Call to Action for Suicide Prevention. His next step was to develop a National Strategy for Suicide Prevention. In May 2001 this strategy to guide our national suicide prevention efforts was published. As we speak today, states, communities, tribes, and many others are coming together to discuss ways in which we can prevent suicide in America.

Dr. Satcher demonstrated time and time again his ability to engage the public and the private sectors to come together as we examined health problems facing our nation and sought solutions on how to address them. In the suicide prevention effort, Congress called for the development of a national strategy to guide our national response. Dr. Satcher embraced this challenge, provided the necessary leadership and vision to bring it about, and recognized from the outset that government alone could not provide the complete background nor could they singularly define the solution. He called upon the non-profit community, experts in research, clinical practitioners, and just as importantly, listened to the survivors who freely shared their experiences to ensure that our national effort was inclusive of all perspectives. The national problem of suicide warranted a comprehensive solution and, thanks to Dr. Satcher's leadership, the components considered were from all communities who had a perspective which needed to be heard.

I for one am truly grateful for the service of Dr. David Satcher. I care deeply about the issue of suicide in America for a number of reasons. Unfortunately, Nevada has the highest suicide rate in the nation. In fact, the top ten states for suicide are all west of the Mississippi. I believe we can make a difference by studying the facts and developing evidenced based programs to prevent the tragic loss of life due to suicide. I also lost my father to suicide many years ago. I've said many times before that back then we did not know as much about depression and treatment as we do now. Today, science and research have made incredible advances and through medication and counseling help is available and effective treatments can and do make a difference.

We have an obligation to help those suffering from mental illness or substance abuse to ensure they receive the treatment that can afford them a quality of life they deserve. I believe Dr. Satcher has made an incredible difference and helped countless individuals through his work as Surgeon General. We still have a long way to go in reducing stigma and affording access to mental health treatment in this nation, but we are further along today as

a result of the leadership provided by Dr. Satcher.

In closing, I wish to thank Dr. Satcher for his courageous work and dedicated public service. I am particularly grateful for his efforts in raising awareness and educating Americans about mental illness and suicide in America. We are a better nation as a result of his service as Surgeon General. He will be remembered by this Senator as the Surgeon General who listened to the American people. In my judgement, he not only listened, but he acted as well.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of last year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred April 6, 1997 in Tyler, TX. Two men attacked another man who the assailants perceived to be gay. The attackers, Billy Glenn Adams, 30, and James Dean Dickerson, 33, were charged with aggravated assault in connection with the incident.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Mrs. CARNAHAN. Mr. President, every February our nation pauses to recognize the tremendous contributions of African-Americans to the history of our nation. In 1926, Dr. Carter G. Woodson established Negro History Week because he saw that most of the contributions African-Americans had made to American culture and industry were being ignored by historians.

We have come a long way since 1926. More and more of our history books acknowledge the contributions of African-Americans. Our schools have made it part of their curriculum. Libraries and museums create exhibits. Television executives highlight the contributions of African-American actors and screenwriters and our celebration of Black history has been expanded to an entire month. But we still have a long way to go.

We need Black History Month because people may not be aware of African-Americans who have added to the richness and greatness of our country. It is appropriate that as we stand in our nation's Capitol, which was built by the back-breaking labor of free and slave African-Americans, we talk about the contributions African-Americans